WASHINGTON, March 13 .- During yesterday's session of the Senate Mr. Platt offered resolutions, which were adopted, for the election and appointment of the following standing and select committees of the Senate, the first named in each committee being chairman:

STANDING COMMITTEES. Agriculture and Forestry-Paddock, Blair, Plumb, Higgins, McMillan, George, Gibson Jones, of Arkansas, and Bate. Appropriations - Allison, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Farwell, Beck, Cockrell, Call and Gor-

Contingent Expenses-Jones, of Nevada; Paddock and Vance. Census-Hale, Morrill, Wilson, of Iowa; Stockbridge, Davis, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett and Turpie.

Civil Service and Retrenchment - Chace, Dawes, Manderson. Stanford, Washburn, Walthall, Wilson, of Maryland; Berry and Claims-Spooner, Hoar, Mitchell, Higgins,

Wolcott, Jones, of Arkansas, Wilson, of Maryland, Pascoe and Faulkner. Coast Defense-Dolph, Cameron, Hawley, Hiscock, McPherson, Hampton and Reagan. Commerce-Frye, Jones, of Nevada, Dolph. Cameron, Sawyer, Cullom, Washburn, Ran som, Coke, Vest, Gorman, Kenna and Gibson District of Columbia-Ingalls, Spooner, Farwell, McMillan, Higgins, Harris, Vance, Daniel

and Faulkner. Education and Labor-Blair, Wilsen, of Iowa, Stanford, Stewart, Washburn, George, Pugh, Payne and Barbour. Engrossed Bills - Farwell, Quay and Col-

Epidemic Disease-Harris, Hampton, Eust's, Berry, Hale, Stockbridge and Marston . To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service-Higgins, Aldrich, Allison, Hump-Organization. Conduct and Expenditures of

the Executive Departments-Hiscock, Plumb, Sherman, Frye. Spooner, Cockrell, Kenna, Gibson and Barbour. Finance--Morrill, Sherman, Jones, of Nevada; Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Voorhees, Beck, Mc-Pherson, Harris and Vance. Fisheries-Stockbridge, Dawes, Stanford,

Hampton and Blodgett.

Foreign Relations-Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evarts, Dolph, Morgan, Brown, Payne and Improvement of the Mississippi River-Washburn, Farwell, Hawley, Marston, Eustis, Wal-

thall and Bate. Indian Affairs-Dawes, Platt, Stockbridge, Manderson, Wolcott, Morgan, Jones, of Arkan sas; Hearst and Daniel. Inter-State Commerce-Cullom, Platt. Blair.

Wilson, of Iowa; Hiscock, Harris, Gorman, Reagan and Barbour. Judiciary-Edmunds, Ingalls, Hoar, Wilson, of Iowa: Evarts, Pugh, Coke, Vest and George. Library-Evarts, Hoar and Voorhees. Manufactures-McMillan, Quay, Platt, Col-

quitt and Blodgett. Military Affairs-Hawley, Cameron, Manderson, Stewart, Davis, Cockrell, Hampton, Wal-Mines and Mining-Stewart, Jones, of Ne-

vada; Mitchell, Teller, Bate, Faulkner and Naval Affairs-Cameron, Hale, Stanford, Stockbridge, Marston, McPherson, Butler, Blackburn and Grav.

Patents-Teller, Chace, Platt, Hiscock, Gray, Kenna and Reagan. Pensions-Davis, Blair, Sawyer, Paddock, Marston, Turpie, Blodgett, Faulkner and Bar-Post-Offices and Post-Roads-Sawyer, Chace,

Mitchell, Quay, McMillan, Colquitt, Wilson, of Maryland: Reagan and Blodgett. Printing-Manderson, Hawley at Pasco, Edmunds, Stewart, Ingalls and Wol- | ject of a future government of Ireland

Privileges and Elections-Hoar, Frye, Teller, Evarts, Spooner, Vance, Pugh, Quay and Public Buildings and Grounds-Stanford,

Morrill, Spooner, Quay, Vest, Daniel and Public Lands-Plumb, Blair, Dolph, Teller, Paddock, Morgan, Walthall, Berry and Pasco.

Railroads-Mitchell, Sawyer. Hawley, Stock-Amidge, Wolcott, Marston, Brown, Kenna, Blackburn and Berry. Revision of Laws-Wilson, of Iowa; Stanford, Teiler, Wilson, of Maryland, and Daniel.

Revelutionary Claims-Coke, Pugh, Hearst, Chace and Morrill Rules-Aldrich, Sherman, Ingalls, Harris and

Territories-Platt, Cullom, Manderson, Stewart, Davis, Butler, Payne, Jones, of Arkansas, and Blackburn. Transportation Routes to Seaboard-Quay, Mitchell, Cullom, Dawes, Aldrich, Gibson, Vest,

George and Turpic SELECT COMMITTEES.

To investigate the condition of the Potomac river front of Washington-McPherson Ransom, Barbour, Manderson, Spooner and Ed-To inquire into claims of citizens of the

Uni.ed States against Nicaragua-Morgan, Wilson, of Maryland; Hearst, Hoar and Came-On Woman Suffrage-Vance, Brown, Beck, Blair, Chace, Farwell and Wolcott,

Additional accommo lations for the Library of Congress-Voorhees, Butler, Morrill, Evarts On the Centennial of the Constitution and Discovery of America-Hiscock, Sherman, Hoar, Hawley, Voorhees, Eustis and Colquitt.

• On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians-Butler, Morgan, Dawes, Cameron and Teller. On the President's message transmitting the report of the Pacific Railway Commission-Frye, Dawes, Hiscock, Davis, Morgan, Butler

and Hearst. Relations with Canada-Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Pugh, Butler and Voorhees. On the Transportation and Sale of Meat Products-Vest, Plumb, Manderson, Cullom and Coke.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands-Stewart, Allison, Plumb, Hiscock, Gorman, Reagan and Jones, of Arkansas. -Among the letters of confidence which the Emperor Francis Joseph received on the death of his son was one signed by "the Mother of Oberdank."

In 1882 Oberdank was arrested for having a shell in his possession when the Emperor visited Trieste. He was tried and condemned to death. His mother sent an appnal to the Emperor for his pardon. So did Victor Hugo. His Majesty refused the pardon and Oberdank was executed. "Unhappy Idaho. father," says the mother in her letter to the Emperor. "I regret that on account of the tragic death of your only son you are compelled to feel the same pangs that L a poor abandoned mother. felt on the morning of the 20th of December, 1882."

-The physical conformation of Japan is such that railroad construction is difficult and expensive. One line, 205 miles in length, involved the excavation of ten tunnels 16,000 feet In 1853 the office of Attorney-General was long and the bridging of eleven rivers. created by the Legislature and filled by Another line ascends a mountain range to the height of 3,144 feet, and during five months of the year is rendered impassable by the snow.

-More oranges, lemons, bananas, figs and raisins are consumed in the United States than in any other country in the world.

-South Carolina is the easiest State in the Union to get married in. All a couple desiring to get married have to sumed in London that the visit of Sir Eddo is to ask a preacher or a trial jus- ward B. Malet, British Ambassador at tice to tie the knot, or if there be great haste they can join hands in the presence of two witnesses, say they are married, and the bond of union is legal.

-With all the superfluity of women in New England it is said that seven out of every ten widows under thirtyfive remarry within two years after

OVATION TO PARNELL

An Overflowing Reception at St. James nell-Speeches by Mr. John Morley and Mr. Parnell - The Collapsed Times Charges Reviewed-The Pretty Mess It Made of "Unearthing Crime" Where Did Not Exist.

London, March 14.-St. James Hall was filled to overflowing last night on the occasion of the long-heralded reception to Mr. Parnell in recognition of the return of the popular esteem of which the now exploded accusations of the Times robbed him. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, flowers, etc., and the gathering was remarkably enthusiastic. Mr. John Morley presided, and upon taking the chair delivered an earnest and eloquent speech. The absence of Mr. Gladstone, he said, was greatly regretted by all, but he was assured, and in turn would assure his audience that the great leader of the Liberals would be present if it were not for the fact that he had been earnestly besought and prevailed upon by his friends to spare himself for another occasion, when the cause of Ireland would be advocated before a body

Charles Stewart Parnell. competent to take action on questions he presented. Mr. Gladstone would not, Mr. Morley said, spare himself of his own free will, because he plainly sees that the time is fast coming when we will surely get to the bottom of these Irish proceedings.

Mr. Parnell, in rising to speak, was greeted with a perfect bedlam of applause, the ovation lasting many minutes. He was sure, he said, that his countrymen in Ireland, Australia and America would be equally glad upon hearing of his reception to-night. He had, however, not much to say, and would reserve his last words on the vital subject for the witness-box and the House of Commons. The proceedings before the commission had involved a scandalous waste of money.

Mr. Parnell pointed out the rottenness of a government which ostracises from participation in the affairs of the empire eighty-six of the 103 Irish members of Parliament. Referring to the charges brought by the Times against him and his colleagues, he asked: "When were these charges first started? When was the command first given to the forger and perjurer to obtain or invent evidence which would result in putting us on trial on criminal charges, the punishment of which would be penal servitude for life if we should be convicted? It was the very moment that Lord Carnarvon Private Land Claims-Ransom, Colquitt, was inviting us to a conference on the suband a new constitution for that country, and that was one of the reasons why this business of "unearthing crime" was left to amateurs, and a pretty mess they have made of it."

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Preliminary Report of the Geological Survey of the Coal Product of the United States-A Marked Increase in the Output of the Several States

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Mr. Chas. A. Ashburner has just submitted to the United States Geological Survey a preliminary report on the coal product of the United States. It shows that the total production of coal of all kinds increased rom 129,975,557 short tons in 1887, to 145,-363,744 tons in 1888. The values in 1887 was \$182,556,837, which increased to \$208,-129,806 in 1888. The increased production is shared by every important coal producing region. Pennsylvania anthracite, including colliery consumption, increased from 42,088,197 short tens in 1887, to 46,568,000 in 1888, with a corresponding increase in value to \$88,714,600. Alabama, Kentucky, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington Territory and Montana show large percentage increases, while a slight decrease is noticed in Indiana, Georgia and Michigan. The total production and the spot value in each State and Territory are shown in the following table: Quantity- Value at Short Tone Wines

H	States and Territories.	Short Tons_	Mines.
1221	Pennsylvania (anthra-		\$34,977,10
ı	Pennsylvania (bitumin-		
j	ous)		30,875,00
J	Ohio	11,950,000	11,114,00
H	Itlinois	11,855,188	13, 309, 03
	West Virginia	5,498,800	6,648,68
	Iowa	4,814,220	6,304,11
	Maryland	3,479,470	3,293,07
	Indiana	3,140,979	4,297,37
	M:ssouri	3,909,967	8,650,00
	Kentucky	2,570,000	3,084,00
	Alabama	2,900,000	3,335,00
	Tennesseee	1,967,297	2,164,0:
	Colorado	2,185,475	4,808,0
	Kansas	1.850,000	2,775,00
	Wyoming	1,480,487	4,811.58
	Virginia	1,073,000	1,076,0
	Washington	1,215,750	3,647,2
	Indian Territory	891,009	1,737,4
	New Mexico	635,042	2,063,88
	Georgia	230,000	345,00
	Utah	205,000	430,56
	Arkansas		289,5
	Texas	90,000	184,5
	Michigan	65,000	104,0
	California		349.0
	Oregon		150,0
o	Dakota		43,73
	Montana		155,1
	Rhode Island		17,8
Ų			3,3
	***************************************	600	9.7

Total, exclusive of colliery consumption ..., 138,515,744 \$290,534,30 Colliery consumption. Pennsylvania anthra-

2,590,000 3,737,500 ous in all States and Territories. 3,858,000 Grand total..... 145,363.744 \$208,129,803

This Seems to Settle It.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14 .- A discovery was made yesterday which practically settles the right of the Legislature to create offices and fill them by election. election. The Governor denied the authority of that body to take such action, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. Some one in looking over the Eighth Indiana report yesterday found the decision in that case. The court upheld the power of the Legislature to create offices and select incumbents. The case is identical with those of the officers just elected by the Legislature, and practically settles the controversy.

Sir Edward Malet's Mission. LONDON, March 14 -- While it is pre-Berlin, to England, is due to a family affliction-at least so it has been given out -it is asserted in Berlin that he is the medium of a secret communication from Prince Bismarck to Lord Salisbury on the subject of forming an alliance between Germany and Great Britain. Color is lent to the truth of this report by the fact that Sir Edward held an extended conference with Lord Salisbury yesterday afternoon, instead of devoting himself to family matters, as he would do if the reasons assigned here for his return were true.

AN EXCITING FIND.

The Body of J. E. Robinson, a Victim of Lynchers, Found Hanging Near Texarkana, Arkansas - Intense Excitement Aroused, as Robinson is Believed to Have

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 15 .- The wildest excitement ever witnessed here was caused last evening by the report that the body of J. E. Robinson had been found hanging near the water tank, half a mile west of town. An investigation, however, failed to find the body, but it is hinted that the matter is being kept quiet on purpose to shield certain parties thought to have been participants in the supposed lynching. Although at this writing no one can be found who will say that he viewed the body, some think it was found and afterward spirited away. Robinson will be remembered as the young man who was arrested on March 4 charged with criminally assaulting the eight-yearold daughter of Thomas Tierney, and afterward taken from the officers by a mob and not seen since. The mob gave out that they only flogged him severely, but as he has not returned to his home, fifteen miles distant, the gravest fears are entertained by his friends. He bore an excelent character, and it is not believed that he was guilty, as he was charged. Bad blood has existed for a long time between Texarkana and the vicinity in which Robinson resided, and his friends are wrought up, and denounce the outrage in the strongest terms. It is feared the trouble is not yet

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Charles F. Hamilton, of Savanah, Ga., Breaks a Razor on His Wife's Wind Pipe In an Attempt to Murder Her. ATLANTA, Ga., March 16 .- Yesterday

morning Charles F. Hamilton, of Savanaah, made a murderous assault on his wife at the Kimball House. Mrs. Hamilton is a stylish blonde, aged twenty-five. Hamilton is a handsome man of thirty. Mrs. Hamilton reached Atlanta Thursday from New Orleans, where she has relaives. She was accompanied by her sixyear-old son, and took a room on the sixth floor of the Kimball House. Yeserday morning she was followed by Hamlton, who went at once to her room. Hamilton says he found a man there, and when he demanded his son the man and Mrs. Hamilton made fun of him. He thereupon drew a razor and cut at his wife's throat, inflicting a four-inch wound that reached to within a quarter of an inch of the jugular vein. The razor struck the wind-pipe, and a piece an inch long was broken from the blade. The boy says his father kissed his mother, but she carsed him, and then a quarrel arose, and he cutting occurred.

Hamilton gave the alarm immediately, and made no effort to evade arrest. He is now in jail. Unless suppuration or bloodpoisoning takes place, the woman will re cover. The hotel people deny that there was any man in the room.

THE CORN SUPPLY.

What is Shown by the Agricultural Department's Figures in Regard to the Corn supply of the Country.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 16 .- The Journ al of Commerce comments on the possible corn supply, as farnished by the Agricultural Department, as follows: The old crop on hand November 1, 1887, 150,000,000; to which add crop of 1888, 1, 388,000,000, the total available is 2,133,000, -000, and now deduct the export since November 1, which is 25,600,000, and also the amount on hand March 1, which is given as 787,000,000, making a total of 812,600,-000 to be deducted, which make the consumption in four months, according to department estimates, 1,326,400,000, and then says: This rate of consumption seems ridiculous when compared with requirements in former years, even allowing only 50,000,000 bushels of old corn to have been on hand at the commencement of the harvest, instead of 150,0000,000 bushels, as we assumed. Is it not asking too much to believe in such figures? If true, and consumption continues proportionately during the next eight months, how shall we be fed unless we import from the Black Sea or La Plata?"

THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS.

Warner Miller Sald to be President Harrison's Choice for England-Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and John C. New

New York, March 15 .- A Washington pecial to the Mail and Express says: The man the President has in mind for the English mission is Warner Miller, of New York. This explains his objection to Whitelaw Reid for that post and his desire to give the New York editor any other court. The situation is such that Whitelaw Reid may decline to go abroad in any capacity, claiming the English mission or nothing. Murat Halstead is pretty sure to get the German mission. France is held open for Mr. Reid, or he can have Germany if he says so, and Mr. Halstead will get France. John C. New is to go to Austria. The adjournment of the Seuate until Monday has upset a thousand calculations, and made those nervous who supposed yesterday that their men would go in to-day.

IS IT TASCOTT?

A Man Arrested in British Columbia on Suspicion that He is Willie Tascott. VICTORIA, B. C., March 15 .- A man supposed to answer the description of Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago, has been arrested at Nanaimo. He gave his name as Charles Palmer. He arrived on the noon train yesterday, and his suspicious actions at once drew the attention of the officers. He engaged a boatman to row him to Gibriola Island, telling the latter he was hunted and wanted to escape from his pursuers. A storm coming up, the voyage was not made, and Palmer then offered a liveryman twenty dollars to drive him out of town as far as possible. While preparing to leave, Palmer was arrested. He shows indications of insanity. Papic in a Theater.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 16 .- During the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Lafavette Hall at Martin's Ferry last night a large kerosene lamp, which was pendant from the center of the ceiling, fell into one of the aisles and exploded. The people made a rush for the main doors, but they were nailed, the side doors having been used for entrance. Mrs. Clark Moore fainted, and was badly injured by being trampled upon. Finally, the main doors were broken down from the outside, and the building was soon emptied. With the exception of Mrs. Moore there were none seriously hurt, The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

A Big Deal. DULUTH, Minn., March 15.-Particulars of the big deal made by Chas. E. Parent, of St. Paul, between the Consolidated Vermilion Iron & Land Company, and the Iron & Land Company of Minnesota, with headquarters at London, were received here yesterday. Mr. Parent has already received one million dollars cash from the London company for iron lands situated just north of Duluth, and this is but one-fifth of the whole amount. The new company will develop the properties, which are as valuable as any in the country. The incorporators are wealthy

PITH AND POINT.

-Dying is not the worst thing that

can happen to a man. -A great man is happiest when he can sit down and write his memoirs and forget all the mean things he knows about himself.—N. O. Picayune.

-There is no calling that is not made better by brains. No matter what a man's work is, he is a better man for having a thorough mind drilling.-Beecher.

-No money is better spent than what is laid out for domestic satisfaction. A man is pleased that his wife is dressed as well as other people, and the wife is pleased that she is dressed.

-The man who don't work himself, and who won't let other men work, usually finds in the end that he has no chance to work. And then he finds that the longest hours are hours of idleness.-Puck.

-He who can govern himself can control others. An irritable man, whom any one can excite, is like a horse kept at livery, ridden by every one, and spurred by each rider. Nobody is so little his own master as he who can be stirred at another's will. Any body can eject him from his castle.-Once a

-Enjoy the littles of every day. The great favors of fortune come to but a few, and those that have them tell us that the quiet, homely joys, which are within the reach of all, are infinitely the best. Then let us not cast them away, but treasure every sunbeam, and get all the light and warmth from it that the blessing holds.

-The day-laborer, who earns with horny hand and the sweat of his brow coarse food for a wife and children whom he loves, is raised, by this generous motive, to true dignity; and though wanting the refinements of life, is nobler than those who think themselves absolved by wealth from serving others.-N. Y. Ledger.

-Life has its glimpses which we would do well to cherish and make the most of. Never do we see or know, much less do we feel or experience, the whole of any thing. Only by receiving little by little as it comes to us, eagerly yet patiently, and putting together what we receive as skillfully as me may, do we attain any degree of clear or true conception. He who insists on more than this will forfeit all.

-It is well to keep in mind that no day leaves us just where and as it found us. We are with each depart- convince. He farmed his own land, ing day older in time and nearer to the | brewed his own beer, and thought Enggrave. Some addition for good or ill land the finest country in the world, made better or worse. Habit becomes in it. a little stronger. Our opportunities in life lessen. The need of dispatch in any thing that he had not heard before, the work of life increases. We have | which happened pretty often, for he less time to waste. The danger of delay augments. - Independent.

THE VIOLIN'S VOICE.

A Pathetic Story of a Musician and a Dying Child.

The dark angel of death was standing outside the musician's door, for little Annita, Maestro Narditti's child, was fading away: no tears, no prayers could avail, not even Carissima's lovely voice. Carissima's voice was hushed now; the maestro had no heart to take up his dearlyloved violin and play to soothe his sorrow, as he had done many years ago, when his wife died and left his little one behind. Heaven had given him the gift of genius and had bidden him eall aloud to the world. So Carissima and he had played together through sickness and sorrow and success, and through all the changing scenes of life they had been faithful friends. They had just come back from the crowded hall; the people said that never before had the maestro played so beautifully and that never before had the violin's voice sounded so mournful and pathetic. Well, you see, they did not know the reason; but we do, for both were thinking of the little dying girl, and how could their thoughts be any thing but sorrowful, or the outward expression of those thoughts be any thing but mournful? The father was weeping by his child's bedside. But she said: "Do not weep; sing to me-sing me to sleep, for I am so weary, dear father, and the evening has been so long without thee."

Then he rose and played to her, and she closed her eyes and listened happily to Carissima's voice. It sang a song without words-the music alone told the tale-of a pure young life, too pure for earth, and therefore to be taken away to that fair land where only the good and pure and true dwell. Yet it was hard to leave the earth, harder still to leave the dear ones behind, and to know that they would be disconsolate; and here the violin's voice sobbed and trembled as if from sorrow, and the melody became sadder and softer, as if describing the very parting which was soon to take place; then the lingering notes died away and the maestro's hand was

"Is that all?" murmured the child; oh, play again!" Once more he raised his bow on high, and the air reounded with a psalm of triumph-the same melody, but no longer soft or sad, for the gates of the fair land were opened wide, and amid this jubilant strain the child passed away with the angel of death. -Orange Judd Farmer.

A Novel Bridge Test.

The old wooden bridge, known as the Lower bridge, at Bridgeport, Conn., which was built in 1781, has been removed, and a new one of modern construction has taken its place. When the new bridge was completed and ready to be tested, the first test | with a large jug of water. was made with a seventeen-ton road roller. The mayor of the city then suggested to Mr. P. T. Barnum that the test be further made by having twelve of his elephants pass over it. These heavy animals, the aggregate weight of which was about thirty-five tons, were led down and across the bridge. The deflection under thi weight, and that of the crowd which was in attendance, was only one-eighth London bankers and members of the no- of an inch, and the test was declared satisfactory.-Boston Budget.

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

JACK AND DICK.

Two boys who once grew up together, Grew up in the same old town, But one is now a scapegrace, rather, And one has gained renown. Two boys who started out in living, Each in a different way, And differently took the world's free giving,

And so they are different to-day. Jack, he had a widowed mother, And Dick was a rich man's boy; Jack had always his wishes to smother, While Dick had every joy.

Jack earned his own bread and butter,

And often the wish was heard to utter. That he had more work to do. Jack got out at the elbows often Grew too fast for his clothes: Had but little his lot to soften. But his cheeks were red as a rose. Dick were clothes of the finest order, Nothing he seemed to lack:

Always a father, a careful warder,

And part of his mother's, too;

To keep all hardness back. One studied hard to go through college, No hinderance the other knew: One found thorny the way to knowledge, The other was pushed right through. One's muscles grew flabby, and cheek grev

faded. One grew stout and strong. As bravely and proudly and all unaided,

He wrestled his way along. Now, to-day in the halls of the nation Is heard Jack's powerful voice; And Jack in his proud and lofty station, Does something but make a noise. For he labors well among his peers-None ever ask if he Had enough to eat in the long-gone years-

If his pants were out at the knee, Dick, and oh! how I hate to tell it. He is a poor weak thing. He'd a heritage, but he had to sell it. Just a living to bring. Only a cumberer, not one needed. In all the world's great strife, A man who is scarcely ever needed-That's what he's done with life,

Works a little, drinks strong liquor, His children cry for bread; And he's traveling down, and daily quicker, Down to a drunkard's bed; Life pampered one and strengthened the other "It is good to bear the voke," Honorable Jack tells every brother: Word truer he never spoke.

Hard are the blows which shape to beauty The marble cold and white, And rough is the poor boy's path of duty, If it leads to a golden height. So all you Jacks keep on your trying, Trying and trying again-Rich and poor with each other vying, As often the poor will win.

TRIAL BY WATER.

The True Story of How Farmer Thorley Was Convinced That the Earth Does Turn Around.

A positive old fellow was Farmer Thorley, of Ditcham End, and not at all an easy sort of man (as you would have seen by one look at his red face and hard mouth) either to persuade or is made to the record of life. We are and himself one of the finest fellows

Whenever Farmer Thorley was told had never been twenty miles from his native village in his life, he generally cut short all arguments by saying gruffly that he "didn't believe a word of it;" and any one who contradicted him after that was sure to have a pretty

hard time of it. Railways were the old farmer's especial horror, not only because they were a new invention, but because the only journey by railroad that he had ever made (which was to a town about fifteen miles off) had commenced with very puzzling and disagreeable adventure which he had never been able to understand. His own version of the story was that he had got into the train and fallen asleep just as it started, and found when he awoke again that he had been all the way to Darleston and back without knowing any thing about it, so that he had all his journey to do over again. But the real fact of the matter was that the old fellow had got into a carriage that was not coupled to the train, and had gone to sleep there quite comfortably.

It happened that one summer there came to lodge at the farm a young man who had traveled and had read a good deal, too. When he first came he had been studying very hard, and looked so pale and thin beside the burly, red-faced, broad-skirted farmer, in his great op-boots, that old Thorley was rather disposed to set him down as a "milksop." But the young fellow's stories of what he had read and what had seen in foreign lands were so entertaining that Farmer Thorley (who never read any thing but the county newspapers) soon began to think better of him; and although he always expressed great surprise at any one caring to wander about in "the rubbishing foreign countries," instead of staying comfortably at home in Old England, he never failed to listen with all his ears when his lodger began to talk.

At last it happened that the student was sitting one evening on the bench in front of the door, trying to explain to little Dolly Thorley (the farmer's youngest child) how it was that the earth turned round, when up came the old man himself, just in time to catch the last words of Fred Mason's expo-

"Hey! what be that thou'rt tellin the little wench, measter?" cried he. Did thee say as the earth turned round? Whoy, now, what be the good o' fillin' her head wi' all that non-

"But it's not nonsense," said Mason;

"it's quite true." "Well," cried the farmer, "I always thought thee was an idiot, and now l be sure on 't! Don't thee see that if the earth did turn round we'd be turnin' head-over-heels half our time?" "Be that as it may," answered the

student, quicily, "it does turn around all the same. The farmer's broad face turned redder than ever, as it always did when any one contradicted him. He remained grimly silent for a moment, and then, striding into the house, came out

you say, it'll upset the jug."

man in a tran.

But he did not feel quite so triumphant when he came out at sunrise the next morning, for during the night a thirsty cow had come up to the gate, and, in its clumsy efforts to drink the water, had knocked down the jug and

spilt all the contents. When the farmer stepped out at daybreak, all ready to crow over the "book-learned young chap," the first thing that he saw was his jug lying empty on the ground, with its handle

broken off. "Well, lad," said he to Fred Mason. who appeared in the doorway at that moment, "thee was right. If I hadn't seen that wi' my own eyes I'd ne'er ha' believed it; but seein' is believin', sure enough."-David Ker, in Little Folks.

PAYING OUR SHARE.

to the Happiness or Burdens of Others.

Boys and girls do not have to be very

How Boys and Girls May Contribute Either

old before they learn the meaning of the word "contribute," and it seems to be associated with the collection baskets in church and Sunday-school, with mission bands and charitable objects exclusively. It is a word with the broadest meaning; it is a word that expresses nearly every action of our lives. We contribute every day to the happiness of the home life, or we contribute to the friction, the annoyances. We contribute to the knowledge of what is best that comes to us, or we contribute to the sum total of disagreeable facts. of persons or of things. We contribute our share of strength in carrying the burdens of the home life, or our weakness, and then contribute to the burden borne by mother, father, sister or to bear our weakness. When we become old enough to go into society, we still ure of the people we meet. Every one wishes to be popular in a right waythat is, to be desired because they fulfill a desire or meet a want of the circle each can contribute the same sum to a players, or whistlers-as has lately beeome fashionable-but every one who as the regulations prohibit the execugoes into society can contribute his or We can cultivate the grace of saying officer ordering the court. When the us who live in cities-visit art galleries, eral, there were 10,447 trials before and hear enough to bear our share in an army the total peace footing of the general contribution. Is there any which is limited by law to a force of thing more depressing than a boy or but 25,000 men, it would seem that a girl sitting glued against the wall, wait- system less cumbersome and less irking to be entertained? One scorns the some to both officer and men might be thought of being a beggar for money, devised by which petty violations of but is not the guest who sits waiting regulations could be punished sumfor the generous donation from anoth- marily without injustice to the soler mind a social beggar? Have you dier.—Harper's Weekly. not met boys and girls who made you think of sponges? they took the best you had to give them and gave your nothing back. The place to begin to formance of an operation involving human pay our share to the social good of the life in a room secluded from the proper world is the very first time we go out amount of light. A practitioner will not in society; and we will do this if we attempt the diagnosis of a complicated discarry the same text with us into the ease unless he can see the sufferer and world of society that we do in the world his opinion relative to the course of treatof charity-"it is more blessed to give ment necessary to bring about a complete than to receive." Now, we do not give restoration to health. to those who are already rich, but to those who lack. When in any social circle, if we forget ourselves enough to see those who are timid, or awkward, meaning be inferred, but that a great many or shy, or so self-conscious that they ure by contributing something from our that are illustrations to demonstrate are too sensitive, and give them pleasown better training or gift or tempera- mistakes to be made in the treatment of ment, we have paid our debt. Audithis diseases by those who profess to be learned does not mean sitting and entertaining in the art of healing. them, but introducing them to others, finding out what they have to give to the fund of pleasure or profit, and let- For instance, a severe headache may have ting them feel that they are giving as its origin in a disturbed stomach. On the

well as receiving; by so doing you have other hand, sickness at the stomach may be made your contribution and succeeded caused by a blow on the head. The seat of in getting another. We can not all stand as shining stars, but we can brighten the social world by carrying into it our own lamps rimmed and burning, and help to trim another lamp filled with oil but not must cultivate; and to bring it to per- presence in some such indirect manner. fection we must begin at our very first party, and learn how to make people his efforts the world has been warned o happy by finding their best side .-Christian Mirror.

Where Mousie Hid.

Not long since an amusing scenewhich might, however, have had a very serious ending-was witnessed in a me- it that the condition of the kidneys is imnagerie in India. A little white mouse | mediately inquired into, and if they are having escaped from its cage, an effort was made to recapture it. Mousie, having tasted the sweets of freedom, tried to avoid its pursuer and, for want recorded of the terrible results produced by of a better place, went into one of the a lack of knowledge concerning the cause holes of an elephant's trunk which was of disease, and human life is of too much dragging on the floor. The huge nerv- otry or ignorance. ous creature, grew frantic in a moment, rising on its hind legs, waving its trunk wildly in the air, shricking and snorting in a terrific manner. Its alarm was taken up by the other animals, and the whole place resounded with frenzied yells. The keepers, who had not the smallest notion of the cause of all the uproar, were at their wits' end what to do, and it seemed as if the elephant would burst its chains, and smash up the show in its madness. In vain was a dog set on it, and the keepers thought they would have to shoot the elephant; when all on a sudden the tiny mouse, heartily tired of its strange quarters, dropped out of the trunk and ray away. In a very short time sweet peace fell upon the elephant and its mates.-Little Folks.

"Look 'ce here, young man," said -A Litchfield, (N. Y.) man has a he, grufly, "when a man contradicts curious cat. When any of the family that the dandiest maiden of the lot is me, he's got to prove his words. Now, are peeling potatoes he "cuts up" at a the Dizzy Blonde." Husband (after me hark ye, I be goin' to put that jug on great rate until he is fed some raw po- explanation)-"I think this coffee is a the top o' this here gate-post, and tatoes. He usually eats from one to little cold, my dear." Wife-"I think neither you, nor I, nor anybody else 'll three. He also eats apples, but his fa- so myself, John, love; and I'll make go nigh it till to-morrow morning, and vorite dish is muskmelons. If a muskthen, if the earth does turn round, as melon is brought into the house secretly, he will know it as quickly as most And away went Mr. Thorley into the cats would if it were raw beef. He will house with a hoarse chuckle, feeling jump up, mew, and run around after a most cats do over mice.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

How General and Garrison Courts-Martial
Are Conducted.

The "Articles of War" provide for the trial by courts-martial of all persons under the control of the military authorities of the country who may be accused of offenses committed against the regulations and laws enacted for the government of the armies of the United States. Unlike the practice in civil life, the combined powers of both judge and jury are vested in the officers composing a court-martial, they deliberating upon the evidence of the witnesses, determining as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, and passing sentence upon culprits. An officer is appointed as Judge-Advocate, whose duties are to conduct the prosecution as well as to act as counsel for the accused when the latter has no legal adviser of his own, and to object to any questions that might lead to an answer on the part of the defendant tending to

criminate himself. So-called general courts-martial are convened for the Chearing and judgment of important cases and for the trial of commissioned officers, and may be appointed by any general officer commanding a separate army or department. Such a court consists of thirteen members, unless the exigencies of the service prevent the assembling of that number of officers; but in no case may a general court have less than five members.

Garrison and regimental courts-martial, having three members, are appointed by the commanding officer of any post or regiment, and are conbrother; some one is giving his strength | vened for the trial of minor offenses on the part of any of the enlisted men forming the command. As the law contribute to the general good or pleas- now stands, even the slightest infringement of the rules of discipline calls for action by a court-martial, and such petty breaches of good conduct, as absence from roll-call or from quarters they frequent. The contributions can after "taps," slovenly or untidy dress, not all be alike, any more than quarrelsome or abusive language to comrades or non-commissioned officers, charitable object, some can give little, etc., the penalty for which is usually some can give much, but no one is ex- the imposition of a slight fine to be pected to give more than he can. So stopped from the soldier's pay, are in society we can not all play like Josef treated with all the form and cere-Hoffmann, and if we did society would mony of trials for grave offenses. The be very monotonous. We can not all sworn testimony of the witnesses, acbe Alvarys or Lehmanns, we can not cording to the rules of evidence, must all be wits, or elocutionists, or banjo be reduced to writing, and a report made of the proceedings in each case, tion of any sentences by a court-marher mite towards the general good. Itial until its action is confirmed by the pleasant things, reading, and thinking fact is taken into consideration that, about what we read enough to talk in- according to the report of Colonel telligently. We can—at least those of Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate-Genhear music and think about what we see garrison courts during the past year in

Doctoring in the Dark.

No sensible surgeon will attempt the per-

Notwithstanding the impropriety of such action there seems to be a great deal of doctoring done in the dark. By this it is not intended that a literal mistakes are committed because of the darkness which is the result of ignorance

In many diseases several organs are more or less implicated and what seems a primary ailment may be one quite remote.

typhoid fever is in the upper part of the bowels, but most of its worst symptoms are often in the brain. Symptoms of disease as well as diseases themselves are oftentimes followers or concomitants of some unsuspected organic disease and this is peculiarly true of lung. liver, brain and heart diseases in general, burning. And if we wish to be the for it is now known that they are the rewished-for guest, this is the grace we sult of kidney disease, which shows its Several years ago a gentleman became convinced of the truth of this and through

kidney disease and as a result of continued

effort a specific known as Warner's Safe

Cure was discovered, the general use of which has shown it to be of inestimable benefit in all cases where kidney treatment is desirable or necessary. When consumption is threatened see to found diseased, cure them by an immediate use of Warner's Safe Cure and the symptoms of lung decay will rapidly disappear. There are too many instances already

An Eye to Business.

importance to be foolishly sacrificed to big-

Mugsby-Is it true, Julep, that Miss De Snagsby accepted you, knowing as she does about your spendthrift ways? Julep-It is a fact, but I guess her father helped me through. I overheard him tell her that he would take care of my money after we had built our new house. In fact, he said it would be in his line of business. Mugsby-Indeed, what line of busines is the old man in.

Magazine. -Wife (to husband at breakfast)-"John, I heard you mutter in your sleep last night, 'You boys may think what you like, but I'm of the opinion you a fresh cup as delicious as negtar."

Julep-He's a plumber. - Drake's

-- Dropping a five-cent piece into the slot and taking out a piece of chewingconfident that he had caught this young piece of it, and act as wildly over it as gum has been described as a "nickel movement."-Jewelers' Weekly,

-Epoch.